e dispatch adds that Captains Kirkwood Grenfell were captured by Boer scouts near nso and were being sent to Pretoria. n unloaded shells inscribed "The Season's

tings" have been fired at Ladysmith. n South African medical students from burgh have arrived at Pretoria from Dela-Bay with five tons of medical stores.

dispatch from the Boer camp at Modder dated Thursday, December 28, reports an ery duel lasting an hour. On December 27 itish reconnoitring party made a sortie, but not come within the Boer range. The British ecember 28 began a steady bombardment of

Roer position. etoria, Dec. 29.-Three British prisoners Malapo report that Captains Vernon and ford, of Colonel Baden-Powell's staff, were d during the engagement in which Lord Ed-Cecil, Lord Sallsbury's son, and Lord Cavsh-Bentinck were wounded. The object of sortie was to capture Boer cannon.

s of the British were very severe. e "Long Tom" injured at Ladysmith has

repaired and is being replaced. e new contract reducing the price of dynainstituted by the Raad in August, was tered on December 28 between the Governand the factory.

BOERS TRY TO CUT RAILWAY. DERS IN THE REAR OF LORD METHUEN DRIVEN OFF.

Town, Dec. 29.-The troops in the British o of Victoria West turned out last night to an attempt of the Boers to cut the railroad the station. A patrol reported early in evening that they had sighted the Boers in neighborhood. At 10 o'clock at night the s opened a heavy fire near the station. The sh replied, and the Boers retired at days, their attempt having turned out a failure.

BERLEY SENDS LOYAL GREETING. YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN, WHO SENDS A RESPONSE.

adon, Dec. 30.-The War Office issued a disdated Cape Town, December 29, evening. ig that Colonel Kekewich telegraphed, igh the general commanding at Modder t, on December 28, as follows: m desired by the Mayor and Council to for-

ving for transmission through the er channel: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. e inhabitants of Kimberley beg to Majesty New Year's greetings. The hey have passed through and are still en-g only tends to love and loyalty toward

Majesty's throne and person.

"R. H. HENDERSON, Mayor.

On behalf of the inhabitants." War Office also issued the following, ad-

ed to the Secretary of State for War: se send the following to Colonel Keke-or communication to the Mayor and Coun-

for communication to the slays and for me the Queen:
im deeply touched by your kind and loyal
Year's greetings. I watch with admirayour determination and gallant defence,
h I regret the unavoidable loss of life in-Y PLAY ON BOER INTRENCHMENTS.

TY OR FORTY BOERS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN KILLED WITH-

IN TWO DAYS.

odon Dec 30.-The naval guns at Chiev re engaged in daily practice, and it is said ed authority that thirty or forty Boers en killed by the firing during two days ispatch from Durban predicts that Ladywill be relieved on or about January 7, there is nothing to bear out this forere is some disposition Buller is preparing another attempt to this time by an attack on the Boer on Inhlawe Mountain.

es from Cape Town say there is great isfaction there at the action of the Briturance companies, who are retarding volng by making policy holders pay war miums, while the agencies of the leaderican companies allow perfect freedom

aval and military service.
Government has accepted 125 Ceylon volre, mostly planters, and has also accepted
fers of Indian princes to supply horses. ort was circulated in Vienna that Slatin is on his way to the Cape to serve the The report was officially contradicted. rts for Egypt January 2, intending to tour of the Soudan.

NSUL HAY LEAVES LONDON.

on. Dec. 30.-Adelbert S. Hay, the new States Consul at Pretoria, left Waterloo here this morning for Southampton on y to Cape Town. Mr. Hay is charged many commissions from relatives and of the British prisoners at Pretoria. same train took Lord Edward Stanley

the junior Lords of the Treasury, and son of Earl Derby, formerly Governor al of Canada. Lord Stanley has been apd to a position on General Roberts's staff. illiam Stokes, surgeon in ordinary to Victoria in Ireland, and surgeon to n Hospital, Dublin, and a number of hos-hurses, also left London for Southampton Mr. Har and Lord Stanley.

hampton, Dec. 30.-The British transport sailed from this port for South Africa this oon, having on board Mr. Hay and the se who accompany him from London on way to the Cape.

ULD IMPERIL CARLOS'S CROWN. CRET TREATY A WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS.

Dec. 30.-Advices received in diplomatic here say the Republicans of Portugal ized on the alleged Anglo-German-Portuecret trenty as a weapon to attack the hy, asserting that it is evidence of the

"Breaks up"

"77" for Grip and Colds. His Manual care and treatment of the sick may be the asking at your drugstore or will be how No. 9 cures Headache, and No. 10 helps Suffering Women, how No. 14 allays how No. 15 helps the sufferer from Rheuhow No. 27 eases the Kidneys and No.

to be by all druggists, or sent on receipt of the cach, or five for \$1.00 (may be assort-fumphreys' Homeepathic Medicine Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

Portuguese colonies to fill the depleted coffers of the Treasury. The "Figaro" says: King Charles, probably, will lose his crown if he acquiesces to England's proposal, even under menace.

An interesting piece of diplomatic gossip is that the Portuguese Minister in London is a great friend of the Prince of Wales, and, in order to please him, practically assured Lord Salisbury that British troops would be permitted to pass through Lourenco Marques. But, It acded, when the matter was brought to the attention of the Home Government it repudiated the Minister's action.

TO CARRY CANADIAN TROOPS.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 30.-The steamer Lauren tian, which arrived last night, will be the first of the three transports carrying the second Canadian contingent to South Africa to sail. She is expected to leave Halifax January 15 and will take 314 men, with some members of the staff and 315 horses. Fitting up of the Laurentian began to-day.

CHARGES THE ENGLISH WITH CRUELTY.

George W. Van Sielen, American treasurer of the Afrikander Bund, which is collecting funds for the widows and orphans of Boers, has received from Holland affidavits from P. R. Kock, nephew and adjutant of General Kock, of the Boer army, who was wounded at Elandslaagte, setting forth that the British officers and privates were shockingly cruel to the Boer prisoners who fell into their hands in that battle. He says that he found General Kock on the battlefield suffering from a Dumdum bullet wound, almost naked, and on a wet nattress. The General told him that he had been robbed by a British soldier of his money, watch and all his clothes. General Kock and his brothers and other prisoners were then sent to Ladysmith The brothers of General Kock, according to the nephew who makes the affidavits, had nothing to eat from Saturday till the next Tuesday. Young Mr. Kock alleges that J. A. Lepeltakeeft was wounded by a lancer, and that because he did not move fast enough to suit a British officer he was shot from behind by the officer. He alleges that General Kock died on October 1, not so much from the effects of his wounds as from the bad treatment he received at the hands of the English.

AN AMERICAN TO ACCOMPANY BOER TROOPS.

Washington, Dec. 30.-Learning that the French and Germans, and perhaps other nations, had military officers accompanying the Boer armies as observers, the War Department felt that it would like the same privilege for an expert of its own. Mr. Hollis, United States Consul at Pretoria, was accordingly directed to ask President Kriiger if he would allow an American officer to accompany the troops. A cable dis-patch has just been received from the consul-saying that the Boer Government has courteously assented to the request. The War Depart-ment will at once select a suitable man for the place, and he will be hurried to the scene of

"UNITED STATES OF SOUTH AFRICA." THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS SAID TO BE ASSIST-ING BOERS

Chicago, Dec. 30 .- A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Cincinnati says that at a meeting of the Transvaal sympathizers last night a toast to the United States of South Africa" was proposed by the chairman, who mentioned as the members of the future government Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Swaziland. Mr. Von Alltow, a relative of President Krüger, arrived from New-York in time to make a speech, in the course of which he said: "We have now four thou sand Americans well drilled in Pretoria, with two thousand more on the way. Funds are coming from all parts of this broad land. We may need fifty thousand men, but we are satisfied that we can have then on time, even with the English

Contributions to the amount of several thousand dollars were made in secret session. A badge was adopted with the motto, "United States of South Africa," in the shape of a Maltese cross, the names of different States inscribed in red, orange and blue.

CHICAGO BEEF FOR BRITISH ARMY. Chicago, Dec. 30.-A train of twenty-eight cars oaded with corned beef, will leave Hammond, Ind. Sunday night, bound for the British soldiers in South Africa. The shipment was sold to the Brit-ish Government by the Hammond Packing Com-pany. It is said that other local concerns have large orders which will soon be sent away.

A BRIDE IN THE TRANSVAAL Deadwood, S. C., Dec. 30.-Mrs. Cella Rees, merly Miss Bueter, a well known artist, whose parents live in this city, has written to them from Durban, Natal, that she has married W. J. Rees, a diamond king of Johannesburg, and that they have fled from their home to Durban, Natal, which

African cities. She writes in part: We had intended to take a trip to India, but the war came on and we had to flee to this place, leaving all of our household goods at Johannesburg, which is now only occupied by a few Dutch women and looting parties. Many had to leave with only the clothing they wore. The Dutch say that if they lose the day they will burn Johannesburg and blow the mines to atoms. lose the day they wi

is now crowded with refugees from the South

WAGONS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY. Several wagons manufactured by the Stude baker Brothers' Manufacturing Company-just how many the company will not say-have been sent to South Africa for the use of the British army, and more are under construction and will be shipped later. About the time hostlitles between the Boers and the British seemed certain a colonel in the English army arrived in this country and began to examine army wagons of American manufacture, and to negotiate for their purchase, He finally selected some wagons to be made upon plans prepared by the Studebakers. This is taken as a tribute to the worth of American wagon manufactories on the part of Great Britain. That an order greatly in excess of the one being filled now will be given soon is expected. The wagon for the use of the English army in the Transvan is built along the lines of the old prairie "schooner. It is a heavy, substantial wagon, covered with a It is a very, substantial wagon, covered with a can soperawn at both ends. The army wagon of this character used by the United States is somewhat lighter, and is drawn by four mules. It is the intention of the English, so it is said, to hitch ten mules to each wagon. It was said yesterday by the Studebaker company that the same army officer who purchased the wagons also purchased a large number of mules, horses and other equipment for use in South Africa.

VOLUNTEERING AT WINNIPEG.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Winnipeg says that Major Williams, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, stated to-day that he had received no fewer than 400 applications for enlist-ment for active service with the Imperial forces in ment for active service with the imperial forces and symmetric policemen. Eighty-four non-commissioned officers and men and four officers are all that are allowed for Manitoba. The local contingent will leave Winnipeg on January 6, to join the Canadian forces at Halifax.

DEWEY TO BE INVITED TO ST. PAUL.

AN OLYMPIA OF ICE TO BE BOMBARDED IN CAR-NIVAL CELEBRATION.

St. Paul, Minn. Dec. 30.-Admiral Dewey will be invited to St. Paul for carnival week. His coming will be the central feature promised by the Board of Directors. The Dewey Arch and court of honor, that were features in the New-York celebration last September, will be reproduced in icy columns. Past the columns and under the arch the marching clubs will pass to a review of the flagship Olympia, also reproduced in ice. The chief spec-tacle will be a bombardment of the gallant cruiser

tacle will be a bombardment of the gallant cruiser. Within the walls of the frozen ship three hundred or four hundred men will act the part of the crew, from the man behind the gun to the captain on the bridge.

Land batterles will be erected of the same congealed material, to belch forth skyrockets. Roman candles and other artillery upon the Admiral's vessel. After the battle victory will rest, as it always has, upon the Olympia. The invitation will be delivered to the Admiral at his Washington home on Monday by Senator Davis.

While Admiral Dewey's acceptance is not certain, assurances received from Washington indicate that there is a strong probability that he will accept.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BRUMBY MONUMENT. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 30.-Admiral Dewey has sub-

scribed \$50 to the fund being raised here to erect a monument to his flag lieutenant. Thomas M. Brumby, who recently died of fever contracted while in the Philippines. POISONED AFTER EATING POTATOES. Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 30.-F. A. Durban, his wife

and two servants, narrowly escaped death poisoning last night. At dinner mashed potatoes

were served. In the night all were taken seriously ill, and the attending physician pronounced it arsenical poisoning. Six hours' work were re-quired to get the family past the danger point. Physicians think the poisoning was due to spray-ing the vines to kill bugs, the plant absorbing the

MENELEK'S ARMY MOVING NORTH.

TEN THOUSAND MEN REACH THE PROVINCE OF TIGRE.

Rome, Dec. 30.-A dispatch from Massowah says an Abyssinian army of ten thousand men sent north to subdue the Tigre rebels has reached that province, and that Ras Makonnen. the Governor of Tigre, has established his residence at Endamoeni.

The news that Menelik of Abyssinia is sending force to re-establish his authority in the Tigré Province revives the rumor, frequently made of late, that he is preparing to annoy and trouble the British Government in another quarter when all its army is needed in South Africa. By the terms of a treaty agreed upon by representatives of Great Britain and Italy, the latter is said to have obtained the control of her Province of Erythrea, and England must render her military assistance se of attack from any quarter. The Italia's utill claim part of Tigre, over which Menelik is said to be resolved to assert his authority. This move-ment on the part of Menelik may be regarded as a roundabout method of opening hostilities against

Great Britain. In view of these reports, the personality of the Negus and the possible extent of his force is of interest. Menelik II, Emperor of Abyswas born in 1543 and claims descent from Maqueda Queen of Sheba, and Solomon, the wise, powerful and much married King of the Jews. Mehelik succeeded to the throne in 1889 on the death of John II, with whom he had been constantly at war. In the first year of his reign he concluded a treaty with King Humbert of Italy, when he practically placed Abyssinia under the protection of the Italians, who at the same time agreed to lend him 4,000,000 france.

But as the result of constant disputes over the treaty of 1889 and of encroachments on the part of the Italians war broke out in 1895. Two important engagements were fought, resulting in the defeat of the Italians. The second was the battle of Adowa, fought on February 29, 1896, in which the Italians lost in killed and wounded more than seven thousand officers and men. This reverse caused the fall of the Crispi Ministry and resulted the signing of a treaty by Italy recognizing the absolute independence of Abyssinia.

absolute independence of Abyssinia.

This victory over a European Power greatly increased the prestige of the Negus. He was able to conclude a commercial treaty with France in 1897 and one with Great Britain in 1898. The latter proved of great importance to British interests in the Soudan, as it included the settlement of the British Somail Protectorate, the keeping open to British commerce of the caravan route between Zeila and Harrar, and the prevention of the transit through Abyssinia of arms and ammunition to the Mahdists, whom Menelik declared to be enemies

Zelia and Harrar, and the prevention of the through Abyssinia of arms and ammunition to the Mahdists, whom Menelik declared to be enemies of his country.

The organization of the military forces of Abyssinia is feudal in character, and the constitution is by provinces, each governor, or Ras, having a standing force as garrison and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers, who may be likened to militia. The garrison forces, when united, constitute the army of Menelik, and are estimated at seventy thousand men. The central control is weak, but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry and having great mobility. Marksmaship is a weak point in the Abyssinian army. The militia, according to "Hazeli's Annual," number about one hundred and forty thousand men.

But the foregoing figures may be supplemented by information which was furnished by General Albertone, an Italian general who took part in the Italo-Abyssinian war and was kept for many months a prisoner in Abyssinia. In an interview published in "The Gazetta di Venezia" General Albertone said: "In the last campaign Menelik had in the Tigré from 110,000 to 129,000 breech loading guns and about thirty rapid fire cannon, but in the Scisa and Harrar some 30,000 or 35,000 men were ready to march whenever called upon. Resides. Menelik has received guns ordered by him from European manufacturers, and it is safe to state that he has now 250,000 breech loading guns at his disposal. It is no exaggeration to say that the Negus can put in line about 400,000 or 500,000 men, whose lances, spears and other primitive weapons proved to be so effective in the struggle with the Italians. An element of great importance in the Abyssinian war is the cavalry, and from the Gallas's country alone the Negus could draw easily from 25,000 to 30,000 good cavalrymen, mounted on small but agile horses, who are skilful in the use of their spears and in making raids over the most difficult country.

MANY FIREMEN WERE HURT.

LOSS AT THE CAMPBELL BLAZE NOW ESTI-MATED AT THREE-QUARTERS OF

A MILLION DOLLARS. The fire which destroyed William Campbell & 's wall paper factory, No. 425 to 435 East Twen-

ty-fourth-st., on Friday night, will result, it is hought, in a loss of not less than \$750,000. No lives were lost, but several firemen were badly injured. James Shaughnessy, twenty-four years old, of No. 324 East Seventy-sixth-st., and George K. Burns, twenty-nine years old, of No. 318 Ninth-ave., both of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Their injuries are severe, but they were reported to be improving yesterday. Leland V. Foster, twentyfive years old, of No. 808 Sixth-st., also of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, was burned about the face, but remained on duty after being treated

by an ambulance surgeon. The seven story factory was totally destroyed, and only the walls remain, a tottering ruin which may collapse at any time. Portions of them fell in the course of the day, and one section struck the roof of Bishop's gutta percha and wire works at No. 420 East Twenty-fifth-st., causing considerable damage, and starting a small blaze, which, however, was quickly extinguished. A tall chimney few feet from the ruins of the factory was so badly damaged by the flames that the firemen believe it may fall, and several houses in the neighborhood

The Manhattan Electric Light Company's plant, which occupied the first floor of the building at Nos. 425, 427, 429 and 431 East Twenty-fourth-st., was entirely destroyed. The district affected is bounded by Fifty-ninth-st., Fourteenth-st., Third-ave, and the East River. The loss to the electric light company was estimated at \$100,000. The New-York Hygela Ice Company, on the second floor of

the same building, was also burned out. Superintendent Dooner of the Building Department and Inspector O'Connor decided yesterday morning that all the wall should come down, and morning that all the wall should come down, and fifty men were telephoned for to do the work. Chief Croker was on the scene early and estimated the losses at \$750,000. One of the officials of the wall paper company said that the figures were not excessive. "Our business for the year," he added, "is done for. We had 6,000,000 rolls of paper in stock. The 250 or 400 employes are, of course, thrown out of work. The company has no other factory and so cannot continue immediately."

ately."
Commissioner Brady was asked yesterday morning about a report that part of the building had once been condemned. He said that in 1892 or 1893, while it was occupied by the Durant Sugar Refinery, parts of the building were condemned, but they were altered and sew material put in and the building then declared safe.

THE MONEY TRANSFERRED.

NORTH JERSEY RAILWAY COMPANY HAD NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF IN-

JUNCTION PROCEEDINGS. The officials of the North Jersey Street Railway Company said at a late hour yesterday that no injunction papers had been served on them, and all that they knew of the injunction proceedings was contained in the newspaper reports. A dispatch from Trenton, published in The Tribune yesterday, stated that Judge Gray had issued an order restraining the company from paying \$150,000 in dividends to the Consolidated Traction Company, stock-holders on January 1, and that a rule had been entered requiring the North Jersey company to show cause on January 11 why a permanent injunction should not be granted to restrain the company from

operating street railways. The object of the litigation is to dissolve the North Jersey company, which recently absorbed all the traction companies in Hudson, Essex and Bergen counties, and also the leading lines in Passalc County. The litigation was instituted by the exceutors of the estate of Samuel T. Dickinson, who held 100 shares of the Consolidated company's stock. The total capital of the Consolidated company was \$15,000,000, and the North Jersey company agreed under the lease of \$20 years to pay a 2 percent dividend, or \$300,000, on January 1. The money was transferred at noon yesterday to the treasurer of the Consolidated company. Another payment of 1 per cent is to be made on July 1.

General Manager David Young of the North Jersey company said the company would go ahead with the arrangements for the payments to be made on January 1, as no official notice had been given concerning the suit.

President B. M. Shanley of the Consolidated company stated that the holder of 100 shares could not berlously interfere with the working of a \$15,000,000 company except for good cause. All the other stockholders, he said, seemed to be satisfied.

President E. F. C. Young of the North Jersey company said there was no cause for apprehension in the suit if it had been instituted. the traction companies in Hudson, Essex and Ber-

HERTLE MAY SUCCEED GRELL. CONGRESS SHOULD FIX ITS STATUS

REPORTS THAT THE MAYOR MAY DISRE-GARD CROKER'S ORDERS ABOUT FERDINAND LEVY.

Mayor Van Wyck will have only a few plums of office to distribute as New Year gifts to Tammany favorites at the City Hall to-morrow. The best of the lot is the appointment of a Tax Commissioner to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Grell, who was elected to the office of Sheriff of New-York County. Mr. Grell hung on to the office of Tax Commissioner until yesterday, so as not to ose any pay for 1899. His successor will be named to-morrow, and none of the other Tax Commisstoners would tell if he knew yesterday who had been fixed upon by the Mayor. Ex-Coroner Ferdinand Levy has been an anxious candidate for the office of Tax Commissioner, and he has thought he was about sure of getting the place, but his friends have been alarmed-by reports that the Mayor may appoint John C. Hertle, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, to the office of Tax Commissioner.

Before he went to Europe Richard Croker said he wanted Mr. Levy to have the office of Tax Commissioner. He told the Mayor so at the request of certain influential Tammany friends of Mr. Levy. Some of the friends of Mr. Levy recently got into trouble with the Mayor however, and it has been the talk about the City Hall that the Mayor did not want to appoint Mr. Levy. Mr. Hertle is a personal friend of Mayor Van Wyck. As Commissioner of Accounts he gets \$5,000 a year, but the salary of Tax Commissioner is \$7,000. It would not surprise many Tammany politicians if Mr. Hertle goes into the Tax Department.

Police Commissioner Sexton is supposed to be sure of reappointment. He wanted to be the Tammany candidate for Sheriff, and when he was told that he could not get that a promise was given him of a reappointment as Police Commissioner at the expiration of his term of office.

Ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, who captured the leadership of the Tammany organization in the XXIIId Assembly District at the primaries last September, is slated for the office of Change of Grade Commissioner, at \$1,000 a year. That place was held by Warren W. Foster, who was elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Tax Commissioner. He told the Mayor so at the

REVISION OF SURROGATE'S LAW.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE COM-MISSION.

Albany, Dec. 39 - The Statutory Revision Com mission has drafted a codification of the Surro-gate's law of the State for introduction in the Legislature. In the main, it is simply a codification, but they announce also some radical changes, one of which relates to procedure on the probate of a will. It is intended to provide for only one trial of the issues or questions involved in the probate. It is proposed to repeal Section 2,653a of the Code of Civil Procedure, which authorizes an action in the Supreme Court to determine the validity of a will at any time within two years after the entry of the decree of the surrogate admitting the will to pro-bate, but it is not intended to entirely abrogate the right of a jury trial conferred by that section. It is proposed to modify the present practice by authorizing a jury trial in the Supreme Court of Issues in probate cases, and extend and enlarge the

issues in probate cases, and extend and enlarge the procedure now authorized by the code in probate cases in New-York County, where under the present law a jury trial in the Supreme Court may be had on the order of the Surrogate.

It is proposed to extend this provision to the entire State and to add to the discretionary power now vested in the Surrogate in New-York, the general duty to transfer the issues to the Supreme Court on the demand of any contestant; so that under this plan the Surrogate may on his own motion send an issue to the Supreme Court for trial, and he must so send it on the written demand of any contestant. This gives every contestant on an issue which may arise in a probate proceeding the right to have such issue tried by a jury.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, Dec 30 .- The following Army and

Navy orders have been issued: ARMY.

Captain GEORGE L. ANDERSON, 7th Artillery, will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty pertaining to the school for the instruction of enilsted men in electricity and its appliance. Pirst Lieutenant JOHN F. STEPHENS, 10th Infantry, will be refleved from Fort Assimboine and will join

The following transfers are made in the 2d Infantry: Captain WILLIAM J. TURNER, from Company D. Company L; Captain THOMAS H, WILSON, fr. Company L to Company D.

Majors WILLIAM H. COMEGYS and WILLIAM H.
HAMNER, paymatters, are releved from present
duties and will proceed without delay to San Francisco for duty.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM H. BOYLE, 19th Infantry, will proceed to Denver for assignment as acting inspector of the Department of the Colorado, to relieve Major Frank D. Laidwin, 3d Infantry, Major Baidwin will proceed to Fort Slocum, New-York, and proceed with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands, where he will join his regiment.

Special orders of December 26, relating to Colonel WILL-IAM J. VOLKMAR, assistant adjutant general, are suspended until further orders.

suspended until further orders.

Statish FRANCIS L. PAYSON, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from temporary duty in New York City is relieved from temporary duty. In New York City and will repair to Washington for temporary duty.

The leave of absence granted Captain GROTE HUTCH-ESON, acting judge advocate, December I, is extended one reouth, and he receive permission to go beyond sea. The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted to Captain WILLIAM H. KELL, 22d Infantry, November IE, is still further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted to Major MORRIS C. FOOTE, 9th Infantry.

Bith Infantry.

A Board of Shrivey, to consist of Major JOHN W. FULL-MAN, Quartermaster's Department, and First Lieutenant JOSEPH L. DONOVAN, 11th Infantry, is appointed to meet at the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department January 3, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon certain discrepancies found to exist between invoices rendered by Captain William C. R. Colquboun, assistant quartermaster, Savannah and property actually received at the Jeffersonville depot.

NAVY.

Lieutenant H. B. WH-SON is ordered to duty as inspector.

NAVY.

NAVY.

Lieutenant H. H. WHLSON is ordered to duty as inspector of equipment, tyamp shipyard. Neafle & Levy. Philadelphia, and Harlan & Hollingsworth. Wilmington, Del., except in connection with the Stringham.

Lieutenant G. KAEMMERLING is ordered to additional duty at the Newport Training Station, in connection with installation of evaporating plant.

Lieutenant C. F. HUGHES'S order of December 21 is modified, and he is relieved from ordinance inspection at Cramps and ordered to duty as assistant inspector of equipment, Cramp shipyard, Neafle & Levy and

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday on board the Cunard Line steamship Campania was Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. She was accompanied by her son, Harold Vanderbiit. Because of leaving the city one week earlier than she expected, Mrs. Belmont was compelled to recall the invitations which she had issued for a supper on New Year's eve.

she had Issued for a supper on New Year's eve.

Mrs. Helmont said that her trip abroad was partly for the purpose of visiting her daughter, the Duchess of Mariborough at Blenheim, and partly to participate in the hunting season at Melton Mowbray, where the Mariboroughs have a house. It is her present intention to join Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbill jr., in February, and to pass several weeks with them on the Riviera. Mr. Belmont expects to join his wife early in January.

Other passengers were Major E. G. H. Athorley, of London; Lord Monk Bretton, Lieutenant L. M. Josephthal, Henry Scheuer, William C. Deane Tanner, Dr. A. R. Thomms, Washington; Commander and Mrs. Booth Tucker, Warwick Ford and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Keresey.

Among those who took passage for Hamburg yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Graf Waldersee were: Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Mrs. H. S. Dale, Mr. and Hrs. A. K. Gray, E. Hoffmann, Dr. Arthur F. Thompson and Mrs. A. Wengel.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Albany, Dec. 30.-The Rensselaer Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State with a capital of \$150,000. the Secretary of State with a capital of \$150,000. The company proposes to operate lines in the cities of Troy, Rensselaer, Cohoes, Watervillet and Schenectady, the villages of Bath, Waterford, Lansingburg and Green Island, and on the public highways connecting the same. The directors are John N. Gleason, Edward F. Murray, John J. Smith, E. E. Summy and Charles Mahoney, of Troy.

"MIKE" RIMINGTON'S QUEER EXPERIENCE From M. A. P.

From M. A. P.

Major Rimington, of Rimington's Scouts—"Mike Rimington," as he is called in his regiment, the Innisklilin Dragoons—is a tail, athletic soldler, a splendld horseman and a champion polo player. He has seen a lot of service in South Africa. Rimington once told me of a strange experience he had while campaigning in Zuiuland. He was riding with his squadron on the open veldt in a thick mist in the early morning. Suddenly it seemed to him that the squadron was not moving forward, but backward. So strong was the impression that he bent down to feel how his horse's leg was moving. When he touched it he knew the step was forward, but when he sat erect again there was the same uncauny nightmare feeling that all the regiment was sliding away backward. Then in a moment came the explanation. The mist was breaking, and he perceived that until then the bank of cloud had been drifting quickly past the squadron driven by a strong wind from the rear. In other words, the squadron and the mist were travelling in the same direction, but the mist was travelling in the same direction, but the mist was travelling in the same direction, but the mist was travelling in the same direction, but the mist was travelling in the same direction, but the mist was travelling faster. The effect was the same as one gets in a slow train when an express passes, and it appears to one that the motion has been suddenly reversed.

BOLIVIA IN PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. BOLIVIA IN PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Washington, Dec. 30.-United States Minister Bridgman, at La Paz, has informed the State Department that the President of Bolivia has ac-cepted for his country the invitation extended through the Department to take part in the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo next year,

MAJOR GENERAL ROE'S REPORT ON THE NATIONAL GUARD SUGGESTS IM-PORTANT CHANGES.

Albany, Dec. 30.-Major General Roe, commanding officer of the National Guard, to-day made public his annual report. The strength of the National Guard, as reported September 30, 1899, is 795 officers

and 13,439 enlisted men. Speaking of the service at the camp of instruc tion, General Roe says;

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The march outs from the camp of instruction at Peekskill, making and breaking of comp twice, preparing of food in company messes, marching as through an enemy's country, with advance guard, rear guard and flankers, were conducted with great care and entered into with enthusiasm by all of the organizations at the camp of instruction this year. The most important criticism to be made is that the marches were made too rapidly, each battalion trying to outvie the other in the march, thereby unnecessarily tiring the men and losing sight of the important fact that every precaution should be taken to bring the command into camp in as good a condition as possible.

The condition of the National Guard is, generally speaking, good. The re-establishment of the organization returning from the United States service, disbandments and reorganizations, necessarily had a disturbing effect, which, however, now is disappearing, and officers and men are settling down to work with a spirit which promises good results for the future. All of the organizations are thoroughly equilpped and provided with camp equipage and are ready for field service.

Under the head of recommendations the report

Under the head of recommendations the report says:

I recommend that the annual appropriation for the National Guard be made at least \$450,000; that a separate appropriation be made for the Naval Militia, as was done originally, and that the appropriation for the balance of the so-called warfund for the purposes of the National Guard be renewed, reappropriated for the purpose of completing the arming, equipping and uniforming of the National Guard and Naval Militia and to defray the expenses of field and camp service.

I recommend further that such action be taken as may be required to cause Congress to pass an act authorizing an exchange of the Springfield rifles and carbines in the hands of the National Guard for rifles and carbines of the kind used by the United States Regular Army.

In closing this report I desire to call attention especially to the absolute necessity of Congress fixing by law the status of the National Guard plainly and unequivocally, so that he who reads may understand. There is unfortunately a great uncertainty on the subject pervading the mind of the people at large. This uncertainty to a large extent affects the National Guard is first and foremost a State guard; secondly, under certain contingencies, a reserve force for the National Government, subject to the orders of the President of the United States and when required by the United States it should not be asked to volunteer, but ordered into the United States service as it stands and is organized under the State laws.

SOME STUPENDOUS FIGURES.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BIG BUSINESS FOR 1899.

A careful estimate places the number of life in surance policies written in the year just closing, by American companies, at about 600,000. Of the huge number the New-York Life Insurance Company alone has delivered 100,000. And these 100,000 new policies represent an aggregate of \$202,000,000 of new insurance. It is easily within the bounds of probability that 500,000 persons are directly affected thereby in their immediate or future inter-The New-York Life now puts forward the claim that it is the oldest and largest international life insurance company in the world. It is a mutual company without capital stock, but it has a membership of 400,000 policy holders and they are the company. They own it and they receive the profits of the business which the company does. That their profits for 1899 were highly gratifying may be safely predicted from the foregoing figures also from the fact that the company's outstanding insurance, paid for, was increased in the last twelve months by more than \$116,000,000, and that its total outstanding insurance, premiums paid, now exceeds the enormous sum of \$1,060,000,000. These are stupendous figures, but their absolute accuracy is vouched for by Charles C. Whitney, secretary of the company, and he is corroborated by the company's books for 1899, which were closed

Many men, if they could make such a showing as that on the last day of any year, would be content to rest upon the credit of such an achievement for the remainder of their lives But the officers of the New-York Life are not that kind. The past history of the company in their hands has been one of steady progression, and they intend that when their books are closed on the last day of the last year of the nineteenth century they will have even a better showing to make than they have to-day. And their prospects are bright. Not only will the prosperity which is raising wages all over America lead to the taking out of many new policies within home territory, but the New-York Life will no doubt do a big business in tion it cheerfully submitted to jast summer at the hands of the commission which the Government of Prussia sent here for the express purpose of getting accurate information, at first hand, con cerning the trustworthiness and financial soundness of American life insurance companies.

COTTON GIN COMPANIES COMBINE. SIX CORPORATIONS TO MERGE IN THE CONT!

NENTAL GIN COMPANY. Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 30 (Special).-It was admitted to-day that the proposed consolidation of the leading cotton gin factories of the country had been agreed on and that all except a few details had been arranged. The following factories will be in the consolidation: Northington-Munger-Pratt Gin Company, of Birmingham; Smith Sons' Gin and Machinery Company, of Birmingham; Daniel Pratt Gin and Machinery Company, of Prattville,

Pratt Gin and Machinery Company, of Prattville, Ala.; Winship Machine Company, of Atlanta, Ga.; Munger Improved Cotton Machinery Company, of Dallas, Tex., and the Eagle Cotton Gin Company, of Bridgewater, Mass.

These properties will be sold outright to the new company, which is to be known as the Continental Gin Company, and William T. Northington, of Prattville, will be president. The consolidation will control seven-eighths of the cotton gin manufacture of the United States, and will represent interests involving \$1,000,000. The two Birmingham plants, which are among the largest in the syndicate and closest to cheap raw material, are receiving additions which will increase their output 30 per cent.

FALL RIVER PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).-Reports of the brokers show that business was fair in the local print cloth market during the week just ended. The fact that the holiday season was at its height interfered with the business somewhat, and the sales were not up to the average of the last few months. They were, however, better than expected, and the inactivity was not as noticeable as it has been in some former seasons. There was little demand for the regulars, but odd counts, nar-row and wide, sold well, with prices unchanged and firm. The Selling Committee announces that the market was steady and quiet, cloth selling on a

basis of \$14 cents for regulars. The troubles that have beset the mill men are gradually drawing to a close. The strike threat-ened if nightwork continued did not materialize, for one of the unions did not care to join in the for one of the unions did not care to join in the movement. The strike was not needed anyway, as all but two of the milis stopped running nights, and these have been operating day and night for more than a year. The labor unions have called the attention of the State police and Attorney General to the fact, and will endeavor to have the courts rule the night work as illegal. With this question settled there will be nothing to hamper the manufacturers, and with the holiday season and stock taking closed they look forward to a most profitable spring trade.

NOTES OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The labor of the National jury for the selection of the works destined for the United States display in the fine arts section of the Paris Exposition has been completed by the acceptance of one hundred and fifty paintings culled from galleries on this side, which will leave one hundred to be chosen from the American artists abroad.

An American company has obtained a contract

for one hundred trolley cars, which will be run on the new electric street railroads in Paris to accom-modate the crowds that will attend the Paris Ex-

STRIKES AND WAGES IN .PAWTUCKET.

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 39.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' Association was held here this evening to hear the report of Secretary Cliffe on his conference with the Cutler Yarn Company, of Warren, and the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company, of this and the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company, of this city, at both of which plants there is dissatisfaction with the new price lists prepared by those concerned. It was voted to call the spinners out at the Cutler Yarn Company's mill on Monday and it was decided to give the new schedule at the E. Jenks Manufacturing Company's mill a week's trial before any definite action is taken.

The strike of dyers employed by the R. D. Mason Dyeing and Bleaching Company is off so far as the company is concerned, the places vacated by the strikers having all been filled.

The new wage schedule of the Green & Danlels Manufacturing Company, the Farwell Worsted Mills, the Dexter Yarn Company and the Amerifinancial.

The Financial World.

The year 1899 closed with Wall Street much . shaken by the recent collapse, and rather doubtful about the future. How the year began, was described in the opening paragraph of the arti-

cle printed here on January 1st, as follows: "The year 1898, says the Street, closed in a blaze of glory. Which means that it closed with prices the highest of the year, or thereabouts; with a big business doing; with the public, foreign and domes-tic, in the market; with big profits made; and, what is far more to the point, with the promise of yet bigger profits to be made in the future. If the year 1800 be not a big bull year, then the present outlook is all at fault; and no prediction of the future is possible from the past." The only trouble with the above prediction was

that it covered too long a period. If it had been confined to the first six months of 1890, it would have been as correct as prophecies can be expected to be. The tremendous upward impulse with which we came into the present year, carried everything forward well into the summer; but with the fall of the year the clouds began to gather here and there, and the sky continued to darken, until the storm struck us in December. It is more than probable that this storm would

not have come until late next year, if it had not been for the South African war. Putting it another way, the war may be said to have brought on a smash nearly a year before it should have come. Having made its smash, it don't look as if the war could cause another, whatever may be its fortunes; but as long as it lasts it will be a drag on the recovery movement, and it appears now as if the conflict would last all through the coming year.

If the idea be correct, that the collapse of too extended credits which everybody knew must come sooner or later, was in fact brought on before its natural time; it has an important bearing on the immediate future. It means that, the collapse having occurred untimely, the rebound which invariably fellows a smash can go much farther than it otherwise would, and that the period of decline again may be very slow. It is possible that the first half of the new year will not see much shrinkage in general business or in prices of securities. There will probably be a very irregular market.

It will be necessary to differentiate the mar ket. We have two departments-railroads and industrials. The railroads were not extravagantly boomed, and therefore have no cause to collapse. The properties themselves have been improving and consolidating in the boom period: and have neither been exhausted by non paying extensions, nor by payment of extravagant dividends. The wild rush of the public to speculate was diverted from the railroads to the new industrial creations comparatively early in the game. The railroads, therefore, having escaped the inflation craze, give a solid backing to the market; and it may well happen that some railroad stocks, not now dividend payers, will be promoted to the dividend paying list next year.

With the industrials, the case is different. The coming year will see a sifting out process in operation. They are nearly all the creations, in their present form, of a period of wild expansion; and we all know what sort of a crop that grows. In the past, when all speculation was in railroads, such periods gave us hundreds, even thousands of miles of road, which for years after they were built could barely earn working expenses, much less interest on bonds or dividends on stock. A crop of reorganizations was the after growth. The same thing will be seen with the new industrial creations, and the coming year will witness the beginning of the process; but it will not be likely to start in the first half of the year, because every mill and factory in the land is filled up with orders for six months at least, and not

a few for twelve months. That a panie in the stock market could come at a time when all the wheels of industry were turning thus busily, is fair evidence that something has occurred to start it prematurely; and as before said, this something was the South African war.

It may be noted, as showing how all panics have certain general features while varying in detail, that we are hearing now from out of own points of increasing tightness of money while here it is easing up. This is always the case. When the convulsion occurs at this centre, and money rushes up to panic rates, Western despatches tell us that there is no disturbance whatever outside of New York, and that the whole thing is confined to Wall Street. In a week or two, the shock has progressed westward, and then the despatches come in telling of rising rates for money and disturbance of business in consequence. We shall be getting these despatches right along now, from points further and further west until we hear from San Francisco. The panic of 1893 moved across the continent with a marvellously regular motion; and the downfall of a certain bank in San Francisco was predicted when the shock should reach that city. About three weeks later the bank went. This latest disturbance, however, will probably do little serious damage in its progress, from having come before its time.

During the past week the market has been strong-very much stronger, in fact, than the majority of people anticipated. It was expected that it would sell off on Friday, as it had been rushed up several times the day before in what looked like manipulation to realize on; but after some hesitation and slight decline Friday morning, it moved up more strongly than before, and closed yesterday with every indication of good buying. One hears of large buying by certain people who were shrewd enough to get out of stocks during the summer, in anticipation of decline later in the year. Doubtless they were deterred from buying by the increasingly dark outlook, until the panic actually came. The B. & O. stocks led the upward movement one day, the common stock being specially buoyant. The fact that the B. & O. and the Pennsylvania systems are hereafter to work in harmony, is the basis of the speculation. The Union Pacific stocks are spoken of as safe purchases at these prices, by people who would be likely to know.

The Federal Steel Company will pay the accumulated dividends on the common stock in January. A dividend on the common stock of Steel Wire is promised-but promises don't go with that stock any more. The company will have to pay, not one dividend only but several, before the public will put faith in any promises emanating from that source.

The much belated reorganization plan of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road was approved on Friday by what the committee claimed was a majority of the depositing bondholders. Many bondholders objected to what seemed unnecessarily large appropriations for expenses. The chairman of the committee explained that these were made at the suggestion of some 'practical gentlemen," experts in reorganization, who had been consulted by the committee. From this it would seem that there has been evolved of late years a class of experts competent to instruct unsophisticated committeemen as to the right way to feather their nests. The opposition bondholders will present an alternative plan. We enter the new year with hope. We came into the one closing with confidence.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

can Yarn Company, of this city, affecting about fifteen hundred hands, will go into effect on Monday. It is an advance of 10 per cent.

EDWARD DOWLING GETS AN APPOINTMENT Albany, Dec. 30.-State Commissioner of Excise Lyman to-day announced that he had decided upon the appointment of Edward Dowling to be Spe Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the Borough of Queens, at a salary of \$2,500. Mr. Dowling's application for the place has been generally indorsed by leading Republicans of the State and prominent citizens of the Borough of Queens, without regard to political affiliations.